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Robert Barr's Stories. The clever story by Robert Barr in ye terday's Journal, "Jennie Baxter, Journal ist." is the first of a series of nine which will appear in successive Sunday issues and will each relate an adventure of a most remarkable young woman. Mr. Barr has written a good many short stories and novels, but never a dull one, and, good as the earlier ones were, his later work shows progress. Miss Baxter is a sort of feminine "Sherlock Holmes," and shows herself to be nalist. Each of the several chapters of serial can be read independently of the others, but there is a thread of connection best secured by beginning with the first.

Still, Mr. Bryan would pay a good price for a better issue for 1900 than he has yet

The Cincinnati Enquirer is not satisfied with the Republican ticket in Ohio. B somebody must be dissatisfied in this world

Secretary Gage, in his report, estimated the deficit for the fiscal year which with this month would be \$112,000,000. now evident that he put it too high.

Even the Pittsburg Dispatch, which is with most happenings, comis the Republican candidate for Govin Ohio as an able and upright man.

Trusts are unable to sell their watered stock. The silver mine trust will learn after it cannot compel the American people to purchase its 16-to-1 stock at any

The Louisville dispatch to the effect that former Governor Altgeld has become the campaign manager of Mr. Bryan will not escape the notice of Mayor Harrison.

The loudly proclaimed war of Mr. Sheehan upon Boss Croker in New York is off. The es says that 150,000 Democrats in that would like to see Tammany beaten, but they will not follow any man who represents Mr. Bryan and 16 to 1. The result is that Mr. Sheehan has no following.

That was a cowardly and ghoulish work of some Nebraska people trying to smirch the memory of the late Colonel Stotsenburg, but it has had the gratifying result of bringing out an indignant denial from the officers and men of his command and warm tribute to his character and services by Generals MacArthur and Otis.

The stealing and abduction of a little gir a very distressing event to the child's parents and their friends, but in any other city than New York it would hardly absorb press" and inspire a joint journalistic effort to drive the entire population into

The railroads are liable to be injured by manufacturing trusts by their system of ford, attorney general to the Prince of est the field of distribution. Instead of ship ping goods from New England to California as under the competitive system, the California orders will be filled by the nearest factory. There are those who regard this plan as a serious menace to railroad prop-

The Louisville School Board discovered and adopted a new way of making an as of itself by ordering the public schools ed during Col. W. J. Bryan's recent visit to the city. The Courier-Journal in proves the occasion by a caustic editorial which it remarks that "there was no room enough in one city for the floodgate of Bryanic eloquence and anything else be open at the same time." If there were chool for imbeciles in Kentucky the members of the Louisville School Board should be sent to it.

effect of ane architecture and art should make an occasional study of the crowds of neonle. Sunday excursionists to the capital. who linger about the soldiers' monument. niring the fountains, studying and disce of the entire structure. Of the hunone may be a judge of art, but they all ow when they have experienced a new sation and new pleasure, and every one of them carries away lasting impressions.

While the scientists of all nations ha been discussing the possibility of aerial lo comotion and while a professor of the Smithsonian Institution is expending money appropriated by Congress to test an unsuc cessful air ship of his invention, a plain Indiana mechanic has constructed one that ies much nearer solving the probler or all others. The air ship con structed by Mr. A. R. Farmer, of Evans did so much more and better on it first trial trip then any other on record uld be encouraged to improve and perfect if along the lines he has

The interesting statement in the Sunday urnal regarding the plans of the Electric cobably about to witness the rapid devel-

ons have supposed it would be many years | put the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick on grounds formed commanding practically unlimited capital and first-class business talent for the purpose of introducing electric vehicles into several cities, including Indianapolis, and express business. Under ordinary circumstances it would take many years to its rapid development. Indianapolis is fortunate in being selected as one of the cities

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

When it was first announced that Mr. Reed would not be a member of the next House, and when a Chicago paper which claims to speak for the Republican party declared that the new speaker must be a Western man, the Journal mildly suggested that it was altogether better that ! the one national party which is agreed upon national questions should be represented in the second office in the Nation by the man there is no difference between the Repubthe Republicans in Indiana and Iowa. At Shortly afterwards John Bright wrote a that time the Journal trusted to the experience and good sense of the Republicans for the responsible position, regardless of would, or ought to, pardon Ruberry, but them have done so, and, unmindful of the derson, of Iowa, is the man who possesses which are necessary in a speaker. While representatives by delegations were coming to this decision the Journal did not feel the Queen has never seen fit to reciprocate that they were in absolute need of its ad-

claiming large influence, he has grown in favor all over the country, the Massachusetts Republican delegation in dorsing his candidacy as heartily as that of any Western State. This means that his superior qualifications are generally recognized by his associates in the House. General Henderson has already served in the House sixteen years, thanks to a conperiod, he has been one of the leaders and was recognized by Speaker Reed, who made chairman of the committee of judiciary. He was a gallant soldier in the been compelled to endure reamputation. He cannot be stampeded by such claims as that will continue the Republican methods which nable the majority of the House to legis-

MORE OF THE MRS. MAYBRICK CASE.

Sunday Journal, referring to Ambassador

One of Mrs. Maybrick's advocates, a wellknown worker of the Liberal party, J. H. Levy, provided for Mr. Choate a specially compiled brief of the whole case, in the ollation of which he received the advice of he highest legal authorities in the kingdom, ng the lord chief justice. Baron Russell of Killowen, and Lord James, of Hereone of the calmest judicial min who definitely states that the position taken by Henry Matthews (the former home secretary, now Viscount Llandaff) was absurd. and shows in the strongest light the present onfused state of the English criminal law.

This allusion to "the present confused state of the English criminal law" may refer to the fact that in England there is provision for a new trial on any of the stattory grounds recognized in this country, uch as newly discovered evidence, error of law occurring at the trial, a verdict contrary to law or the evidence, etc. The theory of British criminal law is, unless it been changed very recently, that there can no reversal or revision of the verdict jury, and, of course, no new trial. In 189 fund was raised by American women ecure the opinion of British lawyers as the possibility of getting a new trial for Mrs. Maybrick. A well-known firm of London solicitors were employed, who briefed Any person who doubts the educational the case and presented it to four eminent imous opinion that "there is no mode by which, in this case, a new trial or a venire de novo can be obtained, nor can the pris They added: that of procuring a rehearing found by a properly constituted jury upon an indictment which is correct in form. The rule is, in our opinion, absolute, unless freumstances have transpired, and have been entered upon the record which, when here appearing, would invalidate the tri ounal and reduce the trial to a nullity by eason of its not having been before a properly constituted tribunal." This, undoubtedly, was a correct statement of English criminal law in 1892. At that time there was no Court of Appeal in criminal cases in England and no provision for a new trial. and it is not known if there has been any egislation on the subject since. It seems not

> a change in this regard. Allusion has already been made to fact that the Queen of England does no meny shows that the country is possess the pardoning power in criminal cases. That pres

unlikely that the Maybrick case may lead to

now appears that companies have been found a precedent in a pardon issued by President Lincoln to an Englishman. In the spring of 1863, the third of our civil war, one Alfred Ruberry, an Englishman, organized a piratical scheme at San Francisco. as soon as they can be manufactured, and | Under the pretense of acting in the interest that they will compete for passenger traf- of Mexico Ruberry had purchased a ship. fic, delivery service and perhaps freight arms, ammunition, cannon, shells, fuse, powder, muskets, knives, etc. The real object of the expedition was to capture mail steamships and other vessels plying between San Francisco and Panama. The leader had selected an island off the Pacific coast as the headquarters and hiding place of his piratical ship. A crew was secured, a false manifest was sworn to, fifteen or twenty armed men were smuggled on board and the ship was just getting under way when it was boarded and the entire outfit seized by United States officers. The latter were inuntil the time was ripe to make the arrests. In Ruberry's baggage were found a proclamation to the people of California urging them to throw off the authority of the United States government, also a plan for the capture of the United States forts at San Francisco. The evidence was complete best fitted for the speakership, regardless and overwhelming. Ruberry was tried in of locality. In regard to the leading issues | the United States Court in October, 1863, found guilty and let off with the light penlicans in New York and New England and lalty of a fine and ten years' imprisonment. letter to Justice Field asking for Ruberry's pardon. The case had been tried bein the next House to select for the speaker- | fore Justice Field, and he knew all the facts. ship their associate who is best qualified He doubted whether President Lincoln locality. It appears that a majority of he laid Mr. Bright's letter before him with his own statement of the case. Upon full double-leaded and hysterical dictation of consideration President Lincoln, pardone the Chicago Times-Herald, have come to Ruberry, and a note to the report of the the conclusion that General David B. Hen- case says: "The pardon of Ruberry was granted as a mark of respect and good will in the most conspicuous degree the qualities to Mr. Bright, by whom it had been solicited." The pardon of Mrs. Maybrick has been asked for by eminent Americans, but

the kindly act of President Lincoln. The London dispatch says that Ambas-The best evidence of the fitness of General sador Choate has had two interviews on ported adversely on a numerously signed peing: "The secretary of state regrets that assumed a sort of international aspect.

Opposition to trusts, as such, originated try during the first administration of Grover Cleveland, from 1894 to 1898. The Cotton-Standard Oil Trust, with a capital stock of

It is believed that General Harrison was campaign at Danville, Ind. In this speech, American system which is recently developed called trusts." He said:

This sort of thing has come about: The men making steel rails form an association and they say. "We must not make too many steel rails, the price will go down." And so they say to a steel mill over in St. Louis, "Now, don't you make any rails this year at all; you let your fires go out. You can discharge all your workmen and we will pay you out of the pool enough to make you a good dividend on your stock or your And the mill shuts down, turns out the workmen that should be there, and gets out of the pool a good interest on its investment. We had a whisky pool. lon't know that anybody would object that they limit the production, but it will do just as well for illustration. They work it in the same way. They say to this distillery, "Your capacity is a hundred baryou make fifty." And to another, 'Don't you run at all and we will pay you. And they pool it all up and fix prices this way. Now, this thing is running too far. is un-American; it is unpatriotic, in my judgment, and you will notice that those who are attacking our tariff system take position behind these facts and them as the ground of their assault. We must find some way to stop such combinations. I believe these things should be made unlawful, prohibited and punished as conspiracies against the people.

This is believed to have been the first pub ic expression against trusts made in th United States. Two years later General Harrison was nominated and elected President. The national platform on which he stood contained the following:

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trust or other-wise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and state legislatures in their espective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of the products to market. We approve the legislation of Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair dis-

criminations between the States. This was the first declaration of any na tional convention on the subject. The Democratic national platform of that year con tained no reference to it. In his first annual message, in December, 1889, General Harrison called the attention of Congress to the formation of trusts and said:

When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation. This led to the introduction of the Sherman anti-trust bill, which was passed by Republican Congress and approved by President Harrison on the 26th of June, 1890. Democratic opposition to trusts is of very

TOLERANCE IN FASHIONS.

The Havana Herald is authority for the American officers who appear at social lation full-dress uniform or evening dress. The Herald fears that if this rule is no withdrawn American officers will abandon the society of Cuban belles rather than suffer the discomforts of the heavy, padded, does not seem to have entered the minds

society ladies felt that if they did not object | find a shorter word for horseless carriages before it would come into general use. It of international courtesy she could have to the nudity of the little ones or to the undershirts of the laboring men, also decreed against, no one else need to do so To be shocked at such sights was, in way, a reflection upon their own refine-

> Fashion in clothing is so arbitrary, and acceptance of one style or another so enbetter to accept the prevailing usage in any country without protest, so long as clothing is used at all, than for newcomers to insist that their own customs be fol lowed. It is not unlikely that the very latest American fashions might shock the unaccustomed natives of some of our newly acquired territories. Some of them, indeed would shock our own dear departed grandmothers were they to come upon them without the gradual approach that has made them proper and seemly to us. Figure the ladies who wore hoopskirts and the volumnous gowns that accompanied them, all surmounted by bulky cloaks that hid the upper part of the feminine form from the vulgar gaze-figure these in contrast with the scant, close-fitting gowns worn by women to-day and think what a guy each would appear to the other. Any two decades will show almost an equal difference. The eye can be educated to anything in the way of fashons, and we show a lack of adaptability in complaining of the costumes prevailing in other lands.

> he American commission in the Philippines, has cabled the Chicago Times-Herald that all the reports which have been published n the New York Evening Post, the Spring-American soldiers with inhumanity are false. He cites the report that after bombardment of Maloban our troops ered the town and killed every native they met, men, women and children, and says that from observation he knows the story to be false. The town was never bombarded, and when occupied the natives had fled. Professor Worcester cites battlefields which moved, but there were no women among carefully as were our own men. The wounded, when they have recovered, are often unwilling to return to their own people. It is false that any order has been ssued looking toward the killing of prison ers, even under the greatest provocation The orders against looting are very stringent, and they are rigorously enforced Even the natives themselves report that our troops have saved their property. Eighty per cent. of the Filipino population are op posed to war, the serious trouble being confined to a few Tagalog princes in Luzon Even among the Tagalos the common people desire peace. The accounts of alleged copied by the insurgent press and have cost ducted and the situation is steadily improv

Hon. John Barrett, former United States minister to Siam, addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce last Thursday of "America's Interests in the Far East." His address was largely devoted to setting forth the future possibilities of Eastern trade and the duty of the United States in regard to it. He thinks the United States should take a firm stand, diplomatically against the "spheres of influence" policy in augurated by European governments, which nations. Comparing our present standing as a nation with that before the late war, Mr. Barrett said:

A wonderful change, which attracted my particular attention, has come over our position in the far East as a direct result of the late war. When, formerly, one traveled up and down the coast from Singapore Bangkok to Yokohama and Vladivos tock, he was impressed everywhere with the fact that America's influence in political and commerce cut very little figure, and was not to be seriously considered. ministers and consuls were hampered every where by the fact that we were a "little" Now, one in visiting the same places finds that the chief questions in dip iomatic or commercial circles are wha America will do, what America wants, and 'will America approve or disapprove, co-op-

This will please all Americans except into its shell and proceeding to erect a Chinese wall around itself.

While several new trusts have been announced the past month, with large figures, their stocks. 2.ne National Woolen Company with \$50,000,000 is about abandoned and a half dozen others are meeting ob stacles which will lead to their abandonment. It is rumored that the Carnegie company cannot be floated on the investment scale proposed by Mr. Frick. The reason of the failure and of more failures is the growing indisposition of the people to purchase the stocks. In spite of the great pros perity of the iron and steel industry th stocks of the Federal Steel and the American Car and Foundry Company have fallen, the first 331-3 per cent, and the latter to 64 a share. A private bank which advanced \$5,000,000 to a combination, receiving \$5,000,000 in preferred and as much more of common stock, will lose \$1,000,000. The common stock of the Continental Tobacco fell in the past week to 401/2 from 68. American Steel and Wire has kept pace with Federal Steel in decline. In short, all the best in dustrials in the trust list have declined and are still shrinking. It is predicted that a few months the larger part of the trusts which have cut so large a figure will go t pieces because of overcapitalization.

The New York Sun had a very sensible article a few days ago deprecating the tempt to make the selection of speaker of the House a sectional matter. The Chicago Times-Herald attempts to answer by charging that the Sun desires to have a speaker who will be dictated by Senator Platt, of New York, and ex-Senator Quay, of Penn sylvania. That is an assumption, not an ar gument to sustain the sectionalism urged by the Chicago paper. The fact that the Massachusetts delegation and the Hartford (Conn.) Courant have declared for Henderson proves that Republicans do not propos to make the selection a matter of section.

What will the coming electric vehicles b called? Scientific discoveries and new in ventions have added many new words the language, including a long list of electrical terms, and now another needed. Aiready we have automobile, auto

riolet and hack is an abbreviation or coruption of hackney coach. When the ventors and lexicographers have got through naming the electric vehicles the people will take a hand, and the name they adopt will

The Memphis Appeal makes haste to delare that the Bimetallic League does not claim to speak for the Democratic party, but professes to be an auxiliary organization. It adds that it can give the party much assistance, but some of the sentiments expressed by leading speakers at Louisville cannot be indorsed. One of these sentiments is noted by the Appeal, as fol-

The chairman, for instance, spoke of "the aurder" of the Filipinos by the govern-The United States is at war with people. It is endeavoring to put down insurrection among a part of the Tagal tribe who constitute only one-half of one per cent. of the Filipinos. The other nine-ty-nine and one-half per cent. of the Fili-pinos are loyal to the flag of their country, he stars and stripes.

It is feared that such Democratic papers as the Appeal will be annoyed by much of the "treasonable trash" of party orators as the season advances.

Albert L. Johnson, brother of Col. Tom, who is now in London surveying the field for rapid transit investments, talks freely for the London papers. He finds British methods too slow, and thinks that Bright-Prof. Dean C. Worcester, a member of on Beach, which is fifty-three miles from Charing Cross, should be made a suburb of London. "It costs \$1.50 to go by the steam railway from London to Brighton," says Mr. Johnson, "and the price prohibits the field Republican and other papers charging masses from reaching the seashore. I propose to carry passengers the entire distance for 12 cents, running a mile a minute." Such talk as this is calculated to make Englishmen wonder where they are "at."

The formal affiliation of the staid, conservative old publishing house of Harper & Brothers with the frisky and somewhat sensational firm of the Doubleday & McClure Company is rather startling. It is probably old-time, conservative methods must give even in the publishing business. But what shall we look for next-a union of the Atlantic Monthly with the Black Cat?

Human nature seems to be much the same in England as it is elsowhere. As long as Tod Sloan won nearly every race he rode have a little bad luck the gamesters clain. to have discovered that he is no good. Yet, in his percentage of races won the Indiana jockey leads all the rest.

Major Marchand is anxious to go back to army rations and recover from the effects of his overfeeding received at the hands of the enthusiastic French. The rumor is that the famous fighter is suffering from an ordinary case of founder.

Germany has paid \$5,000,000 for so slands and is patting herself on her broad back and gloating over the "diplomatic stroke" she made in so doing. On that hypothesis, every man who goes to market

it appears that the task of proving himself innocent has devolved upon Captain Dreyfus. In America it would devolve upon his accusers to prove him guilty. One of the results of the temporary tri-

umph of Zola's way of thinking in the Dreyfus case is that the price of the novelist's autograph photographs is 5 guineas.

Raising meat for home consumption has given way to the innovation of raising meat with home-grown consumption in Illi-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Suggestive. He-Hypnotism, you see, is only an act suggestion. The doctors make cures by sug-She-Do you think if you were to suggest

ice cream it would cure my hunger? It Reminded Him.

Mrs. Wickwire-Did you read that little when going into his first battle? Mr. Wickwire-It reminded me of way I felt when I was getting married.

The senator laid down his paper with a scared look, "Great Scott!" cried he,

However, on a second look, he saw that the article headed "New Rotary Trimmer" was only a description of a machine for shaping photographs.

"I guess I'll keep you on all season," said the manager of the summer vaudeville

"At last I am appreciated!" exclaimed the nan who had never been able to get an engagement for more than a week, trying to ide his astonishment under the air man coming into his rights. "That's what," continued the manager.

"You are so hopelessly bum that you make the other turns seem good by contrast."

THE STATE PRESS.

The results of the Ohio convention show that the Republican quarrels there are family affairs from which envious neighwill not profit in the least.-Fort Wayne Gazette

Mr. Bryan says: "I stand to-day where I stood three years ago." That is true, but the procession of prosperity has marched on, and still the boy orator from the Platte stands. He is in the rear of the colu where he belongs .- Elwood Call-Leader.

The next Republican national convention is likely to be the most harmonious ever held: no mention is likely to be made of any man but President McKinley for the head of the ticket, and if Mr. Hobart's health will permit his running again he will get the same support.—Goshen Times. States whose people would accomplish the best results should see to it that the Governor's chair is occupied by the ablest man possible to secure. He should, of course, be a man of pure motives and of the courage and ability to direct legislation secure results such as will prove of greatest good to the greatest number. -Middletown News.

Nebraska farmers paid out \$6,000,000 mortgage indebtedness in 1898. And all this hapened under the gold standard and without he free coinage of silver. So far Mr. Bryan has not explained to these farmers these things happen, which he says are impossible, nor how the people of his own State prosper the most the farther away they get from his theories. Seymour Re-We note that a prominent Indiana poli-

tician says that it will cost him \$5,000 to give up his private business and run for Governor, but that he is willing to sacrifice his private feelings for the good of the party. After this exhibition of good-heartedness, the party ought to rise to the oc-casion and go the gentleman one better by not asking him to make such a sacrifice. -Cannelton Enquirer Expansion is republicanism in a big

ned bounds, but to extended trade; it means not only the lowly redeemed, but the spread of the republican idea, which is progress. Expansion to-day means a posble future peace, and greater security the event of war. As interpreted by dministration party expansion means all this and more. It demands a greater respect for the flag, stronger faith in the Nation.—Marion Chronicle.

During the last few weeks the ginseng in lustry in this county has reached respect-

opportunity to gather the roo per pound for the green roots and \$2.50 for Thousand Days in the Arctic, Mr. the dry. Last season one man sold \$40 worth. The plant is found on bluffs over-hanging water as a rule, and is not common by any means. The entire product of

"seng" from the United States goes China, where it is the principal element a costly panacea.-Greencastle Banner. President Smart has been appointed member of the commission of the International Agricultural Congress, to be held in connection with the Paris exposition 1900. President Smart is one of two members chosen from the United States. Th commission is composed of two or three delegates from each of a number of the more prominent agricultural countries. Lafayette and Purdue University are to be

which President Smart will afford them of this commission.—Lafayette Call. Rev. W. E. Murray, of Huntertown, was in the city last night and related an amus ing incident that had just occurred at minister's home in Fort Wayne. There a son of tender years in the household and he is quite religiously inclined. Some friends were taking tea with the family and the young son begged, as a special favor, that he be allowed to say grace at the table, which favor the doting father proudly granted. When all was in readiness the oung hopeful invoked the blessing in these "Lord, we thank Thee for favors. Bless papa, mamma and Bro Jones, who is present, and me and Earl. Oh, Lord! Earl is not here, but is over at

Delaware county on Thursday filed with for murder, which was taken from Madison county to Delaware county on a change of venue. Of the total amount of the claim \$500 was for jury fees. Court costs, including claims of clerk, sheriff, bailiff and stenographer foot up \$298. It cost \$91 to feed the jury while the case was being tried. Harding, Kittinger & Ball, the attorneys who defended Barrett, were allowed \$500. Judge Lotz, who assisted in the prosecution until the time when Prosecutor wards protested with the court against any assistance, was allowed \$400 by the cour There was \$131.45 paid out in procuring and feeding witnesses, who were poor people and unable to defray their own expenses.

In his "lecture" here Mr. Bryan said in reply to the assertion of prosperity under the present administration, that the six months succeeding McKinley's election showed more financial failures than any he visited before the wounded were re- to be accepted as an acknowledgment that former period of equal length. He did not explain that the first four months of the way to the fashions of the modern "hustler," period expired before McKinley's inauguralegislation became operative. How will he answer the official financial reports of the great commercial agencies for the month of May this year? They show a smalle number of failures than any month in his tory, and they also show that the defaulted liabilities amounted to less than 46 cents on each \$1,000, whereas the defaulted liabilities for September, 1896, when he was advocatamounted to \$8.02 on each \$1,000 .- Terre Haute Express.

Indiana Senators.

senators from other States spending their time in making slates governorships and speakerships and other offices. Indiana's two senators are busy at work preparing themselves to ably represe heir State and serve their Nation in the next Congress. Indiana will be more ably represented in the next Senate than she has ever been during her history. Already Senator Fairbanks has won the reputation of being a leader in the Senate and a statesman of unusual ability. This conclusion is not alone that of his colleagues, but that of statesmen of other nations. His position upon one of the most important tional commissions of the present day W self and in a most satisfactory country which he represented. He is now preparing to go to Alaska to make a further study of the situation. Senator Fairbanks will be second to none in the next Senate. Senator Beveridge is pursuing the sai course as the senior senator from the State. Realizing the problems of our foreign possessions would be the most important, well as the most unfamiliar, of problems fore the country for some time to come, is now making a personal investigation of the situation. It is safe to say that no member of the Senate will be as able to discuss cur colonial problems as Senator Beveridge. and no one will be listened to with greater interest. He will stand alongside of Senator Fairbanks by the close of the next session. Indiana is to be congratulated upon having two senators who appear to realize the duties of their office. They show that they consider a place in the Senate is to be used for some other purpose than to secure pat-rouge or control the stock market. The notorious and widespread reputation which the Senate has acquired in recent years will be offset by such men as Indiana's senators. In this respect, as in many others, the Hoosier State has set a good example for some of the larger States. The day of small things has not dawned in Indiana.

No More "Downgers."

Philadelphia Times. It will be interesting to many women Vanity Fair, with whom time and crows' fect are contending, to know that dowager is a word that threatens to become obsolete. It is not an agreeable designation, since it indicates age and decay of physica! charm, things of which women do not like to be things of which women do not like to be reminded. It is somewhat curious, however, that the term has been doomed to extinction ilial, does not like the idea of her mother being an old lady, and has published cree in the Official Gazette to the that from henceforth the ex-regent is to styled, not "Queen dowager," but Queen Emma of the Netherlands. The mother of the Kaiser was the first to resent the use of the word dowager, and insisted on taking the name of her dead husband as the of her son, and by virtue of an imperial decree her official style is "Empress Frederick." The widowed Czarina likewise ob ects to the title of Empress dowager, and insists on being styled "Empress Maria Feodorowna." the name which she received then, just before her marriage to the late Czar, she was baptized as a member of the Greek Chruch. They say that the old Em-press dowager of China has issued a decree

Indiana Investments in Kansas

be used in conjunction with her name.

directing in a most peremptory manner that

Delphi Journal. Judge D. P. Baldwin and S. E. Howe, Logansport, who have been engaged in stock raising in Arizona for many years, have secured 390 sections or 250,000 acres of land mostly in Greely county, Kansas. They secured the land under a pi

to the County Commissioners to buy all the tax land of the south half of that county at 25 cents an acre. A like proposition has been made to Stephen county, covering large tracts of land in that county. While se deals have not been absolutely et it is believed that Messrs. Baldwin and Howe will secure control of the property. This land is in the section of Kansas which few years ago was practically abando is what is known as the boom section o Kansas and is owned chiefly by nonresidents of the State, who have allowed the taxes to lapse; in fact the State has been pursuing a policy of taxing the value out of this land in order to have it improved.

Terre Haute's Position.

Chicago Post. Terre Haute, Ind., has placed a ban the college yell, thus showing that she is not especially interested in higher educa-

That's What. Washington Post. The greatest nuisance in any communit s the person who makes a specialty of fi ing germs in the food.

Emotional France. They hissed the friends of Dreyfus In every public place; They cheered for Esterhazy, And spat in Zola's face.

They loudly "vived" for Paty. Whose other name is Clam: To-day he's in the cooler And regarded as a ham.

They're "hollering" for Dreyfus, Marchand, likewise, is "it"-What did he do? He scooted When Kitchener said "Git!" We cheered for fighting Teddy,

We whooped for little Joe; We wept for Captain Capron But that's over now, you know. We gnashed our teeth at Eagan, We talked of naught but beef; We shed tears over Kipling.

But we've put away our grief. Bold Funston, Wheaton, Lawton, Each one has made his mark, Yet all are in the shade to-day-

-S. E. Kieer, in Chicago Times-Hereld.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Jackson's Interesting Narrative. In a prefatory note to this work, the author, Frederick G. Jackson, says: "This is an unvarnished tale of a thousand consecutive days spent in the Arctic, printed almost word for word as it was written -while the facts and impressions were fresh in my memory-in our hut, or tent, when on sledging or boating journeys in Franz-Josef Land. It is a simple, true account and statement of facts incident to our life and work there-plain facts, penned by a plain man." The book is the narrative of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, which was sent out in 1894 by Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, a liberal Englishman, to ascertain the importance of Franz-Josef Land as a way to the pole. The expedition sailed from the Thames in July, 1894, and remained in the Arctic regions three years. "A Thousand Days in the Arctic" is the record of the expedition written by its commander. Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock contributes a preface to the work, in which he says: "Jackson cannot be too highly praised for his cheerful endurance of three such years, nor for the tenacity with which he adhered to his purpose of carrying on scientific ob-servations and collecting specimens in every department of natural science. This long series of magnetical, meteorological and other observations, together with the great and interesting collections of specimens the Board of County Commissioners of Madison county a bill for \$2,334.30. It is for expenses in the trial of Jesse Barrett tions for its rich contributions to their stores of knowledge." The scientific observations and results of the expedition will receive fuller treatment in a sul volume, this one being of a popular acter. There is no attempt at fine descriptive writing, but the adventures and ex-periences of the party are related with much fullness of detail and in a very graphic manner. The solitude of the party was twice broken during the three once by the Windward, which vessel, having been compelled to pass the winter of 1894 at Franz-Josef Land, returned there with supplies in July, 1896; and again by Dr. Nansen and his companion, Lieutenant Johansen, who came upon the party after having paddled for a hundred miles over an open sea in frail canvas-covered boats The book is a fascinating narrative of travel and adventure in the polar regions, as remarkable for the great amount of information it contains as for the clear and realistic style in which it is written. It is profusely illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

> Indiana people have had so many evidences of the good work done and doin at Purdue University that they are not surprised by any new one. A unique addition to the list is a publication entitled "The Debris of '99." a large and handsome volume published by this year's senior class of the institution. The modest title of the value, for it is replete with historical, biographical and literary interest. An historical sketch of the university is appro-priately preceded by a portrait and sketch of Senator Justin S. Morrill, the father of land-grant colleges. The history of the university is one of educational progress and results of which Indianians should be proud. This is followed by descriptions of the different departments, the courses

The Debris of '89.

appertain to a college publication. The book shows much labor in its preparation and is something more than a pretty souvenir.

study, pictures of the interiors of lecture

and working rooms, portraits of the teachers, literary sketches by the students, so-

ciety statistics, and many other things that appertain to a college publication. The book

In the Klondike. The author of this work, Frederick Palmer, had originally intended to accompany the government expedition for the relief of the miners of the Klondike which was being mobilized at Dyea when he arrived there, but, as the necessity for relieving Dawson passed away, the government expedition did not go and the author was left to his own resources. From Dyea, accompanied by two trusty companions and the necessary outfit of dogs, sleds, etc., he set out to make the untried journey of six hundred miles over the icefields of the Lewes lakes and the icepacks of the Yukon river to Dawson. His account of this perilous journey, including his arrival at Dawson, the description of that place at the beginning of the gold excitement, its social and business conditions, incidents of mining life, anecdotes of successful prospectors miners, all detailed in a bright and ing way, makes a very readable book Klondike adventure and experience. realism of the narrative is aided by gravure illustrations from life. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Danish Fairy and Folk Tales. This is a collection of Danish fairy and folk tales by Danish authors, who are students of Danish folk lore and good story tellers. Told in the quaint style of Hans Andersen and the Grimms, they are bound to please the little folks. There are fortyeight short stories in the volume, and they make a very bright collection of odd fairy and folk stories for child readers. They are translated from the Danish by J. Christer tian Bay, who dedicates the Helmuth Ole Christian Bay, father's own

The Eye of a God.

New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a collection of short stories by W A. Fraser, published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, New York. The book derives its title from the first story, which has a plot as unusual and as entertaining as that of Frank Daniels's comic opera "The Idol's Eye." There are other good stories in the little volume, some of them concerning people and things in India and others about incidents in Canada and ten and well told.

Transatlantics.

"Transatlantics," by Frederick Wendt, is the title of a little book of sea stories, some of which are good, and some funny, and one or two neither good nor funny. Mr. Wendt has a clever way of putthings and gives his characters a neat style of expression that makes the stories worth reading. Several of the tales have appeared in the leading magazines. Brent-anos, New York.

June Magazines.

Harper's Bazar, in its current issue, begins series of articles on "Home Dressmaking." by Julia K. McDougall, teacher of dressmaking at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. The articles are of the most practical nature. . The National Geographic Magazine for June contains a large-sized official map of the Island of Luzon in the Philippines, showing the theater of military operations. There is also considerable valuable informaion about Samoa.

"The Theology of Byron" is the rather startling subject of an illustrated article in the June number of the Methodist Magazine (St. Louis.) In the popular mind the name of Byron is not associated with theology. but the poet had, nevertheless, a natural theology that was consistent.

Governor Roosevelt concludes the story of his regiment in the June Scribner with a letter from a school teacher, telling how some of the Rough Riders adjusted themselves to the conditions of peace on their return home. It is a tribute to the affection in which the colonel was held by his regi-

The China Decorator is a monthly jour-

nal especially devoted to the art indicated by its title, and its careful instructions and artistic designs must be of great value both to the beginner and the advanced worker.
The June number has a beautiful colored study of raspberries, with directions for treatment. It is published at No. 3 East Fourteenth street, New York. Besides its menus, recipes and general mention of women's interests. Table Talk

gives this month "In Strawberry Time," by Margaret Hoagland Warner; "Frog's Legs." by James Buckham; "The Rose Fruit," Martin Bockee Flint; "Delicious Fruits Preserved," by Amelia Sulzbacher; "Moth-er's Corner Lot," by Elizabeth Grinnell; "Early Training of Children," by Helen Raymond Wells, etc. The current installments of Copan Doyle's

"Round the Fire" series and Grant Allen's "Hilda Wade," in the Strand, both deal with the occult, though the latter is more of an essay in character reading by the wonderful young woman who carries the title role. The mothering instinct in fishes is the subject of the nature studies, while romise of something richly hu ws in the new sea story begun by W.

"The Circle of a Century" is the suggestive title of a new novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, which will begin as has bee